NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. & Gang of Alleged Counterfeiters Arrested-

Examination of the Accused. Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. Robert Herridg, Joseph Pontolace, Vincent de Lorenzo, Adolphus G. Herring and Hugo H. Herring.—The defendants were on Sunday last arrested at the house of Robert Her-

ring, Gartien street, Mott Haven, by Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, and three
other officers of the detective force, on a charge of
counterfeiting. When arrested they were engaged
in counterfeiting greenbacks and national bank
notes, surrounded with a complete set of implements
for the business. On the premises were also found
a large quantity of counterfeit five and ten dollar
bills, with currency stamps.

The prisoners were brought before Commissioner
ophorn. It is charged against Herring that on or
about the 22d inst. he printed in Nott Haven \$6,000
in 'counterfeit greenbacks of the denomination of
two dollars, and that on or about that date he sold a
part of the same to Poutinave, and about the same
time sold shother part to Lorenzo.

Pontinave is charged with selling a part of what
he received to a detective officer, who was acting as
a decoy. Lorenzo is also charged with selling a part
of what he received, and also with selling a part
of what he received, and also with selling to a third
person, whose name is unknown, several counterfeli five dollar national currency notes, purporting
to liave been issued by the Jewett City Bank.

The case will be further exammed to morrow.

The Lottery Dealers' Arrest.

The Lottery Dealers' Arrest.
Before Commissioner Shields.
A large number of lottery dealers, who were arrested ast week on a charge of not paying the spe-shal tay required by the Revenue act, appeared be-fore Commissioner Shields yesterday for examina-tion, but owing to the absence of wienesses the cases were adjourned till to-morrow.

Cuban Suspects Liberated. Mesers. McNulty and Du Bose, who were arrested on a charge of being connected with a Cuban expetion, were liberated yesterday by Commissioner Shields on their own recognizances to keep the peace and answer when called upon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.
No. 180. Oscar W. Turk, Respondent, vs. John Ridge, Appellant.-Argued. Mr. L. Comstock for appellant; Mr. L. W. Thayer for respondent.

So. 191. Josiah Barber, Respondent, vs. The New Fork Central Railroad Company, Appellants.—Ar-gued. Mr. Cox for appellant; Mr. Wright for respon-200. William P. Convers et al., Respondents, phond W. Griswold, Appellant.—Argued. Mr. Dickinson for appellant; Mr. Erastus Cooke

r respondence. No. 2001; Darius Perrin, Appellant, vs. The New link Central Railroad Company, Respondent.—Sub-

No. 201. John A. Russ, Jr., Respondent, vs. Han-ach Pouliney et al., Appellants.

The following order was directed to be entered:— Drake vs. Goodridge.—Submitted. Clark vs. Goodridge.—Submitted. The People ex ret. The Erie Railway Company vs. cardsley.—Submitted.

The rope of cardillors and the condition of the condition of the city of Brooklyn.—Submitted.

Brooks vs. Berry.—Submitted.

Rankin vs. Fitch.—Submitted.

Sackman vs. Bennell.—Submitted.
Rooke vs. Attoood.—Submitted.
Russ vs. The New Amsterdam Insurance Com-tany.—Submitted.

pany,—Submitted.
Taber vs. Gardner,—Submitted.
Decisions handed down.
Prociamation made and court adjourned to meet on the 28th day of September next, at the Court House in the city of New York.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Extra Term-Charge to the Grand Jury-Judge Cardezo Looking After the Pearsull-O'Connor Contempt Case Again—He Recom-mends an Indictment Against the Fagitive Mother. Before Judge Cardozo.

Yesterday morning the extra term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, called by Governor Hoffman, was opened with the usual formalities, Mr. Vandewoort, the Clerk, reading the proclamation which called it before the opening of the court.

The number of grand jurors attending was un-isually large. Out of thirty-six summon ed thirty answered. Seven ultimately withdrew, leaving the Grand Jury as follows:—Poreman, Joseph J. O'Dononue; jurors, Hector Armstrong, Eli-6 Dononue; jurors, Hector Armstrong, jab T. Brown, Hamilton Bruce, Daniel Bost-wick, William Burns, Francis M. Bixby, William Burns, Francis M. Bixby, Thomas E. Baker, Butler H. Bixby, William Clarkson, James S. Hennessey, Lawrence D. Kiernan, David M. Koehler, Joseph A. Monheimer, Gibert Oakley, Charles Smith, John J. Staff, Jr., Frank Squire, Jeremiah N. Tappen, Peter Trainor, Charles W. Van Saun, Benjamin J. Wenberg, Montague

to the Grand Jury:-

Judge Cardozo then delivered the following charge Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I understand that your labors will be quite light, this extra term being called rather to dispose of accumulated business than to prepare new. I shall not detain you by referring to matters familiar to you, except, pursuant to law, to charge you to inquire as to offences upon the following subjects, viz., violations of the law against lotterles, of the statute as to usury, of infractions of the Election laws, of crimes under the act to suppress intemperance, of frauds in the sale of lickets upon steamboats and other vessels, and of obsecce publications. I irrated in the sale of closeene publications. I must also remind you that it is a misdemeanor to disclose to any one except the Court or the District Attorney that an indictment for felony has been found until the accased has been actually arrested. The duty imposed upon me by statute being thus performed, I know of but one thing more to which I ought to call your attention, as being out of the Ordinary class of cases which may be brought to your potice, and, therefore, requiring special instructions. This is a matter which has been so prominent that, doubtless, all of you are more or less cognizant of it. It involves a principle of great public importance of a linure of common and Mrs. Julia McGraw, of otherwise called U/Connor, with an infant ward of the Court. What I am about to say to you grentemen, I utier solely in the discharge of duty which rests upon me, and which I may not rightfully disregard. Personally I nave no feeling in the matter, except that of sincere aympthy with the unfortunate and misguided woman, with whom or whose relatives, or the husband or his relatives, I never had the singulest acquaintance, until the case in respect to the custody of the child introduced them to my judical notice solely, and out that I know that the supremacy of the law should be vindicated for the protection of all classes of the community. So great is my commiseration for the unhappy mother who, probably through ill advice, has exiled herself from this State and field from a court overflowing with kind sympathy for her wretchedness, and whose only effort was to secure to her, if it properly could in any way be done, the retention of the castody of the child introduced them to my judical notice solely, and on the child from the south of office, let me briefly relate the matter to you. Mrs. Julia McGraw you for the matter, see the briefly relate the matter to you. Mrs. Julia McGraw you have a submediately to the country the proposed of the country to the remark of the child the whole the submediate of the child the

her into the course of depravity on which she had entered, and that, therefore, she was entitled to much sympathy, and that her ion should be entered as far as possible. Aly office imposed upon me the duity to protect the child, but also to try to save the young mother, who I believed had not become utterly lost to shame. I attempted to accompilsh both of these purposes. My heart ached for the mother in her wietchedness, and led me to commit an error against the child, and my conscience will not be satisfied until I have exhausted all means to right the wrong to the little one which I unintentionally committed on the argument. I disposed of the claim of the husband, announcing that under no circumstances would I give the child to the father or to any one in his interest, and that, while I would not suffer it to remain under the influences that surrounded it, I should consult the mother's wishes as far as I could reconcile them with the child's interests. In answer to my inquiry it was stated that the father was indifferent on the subject of religion and that the mother was indifferent on the subject of religion and that the mother was born in the Catholic faith. Thereupon I stated that unless the suggestions I should make were complied with I should place the child in a Catholic institution, and I believe that it is perfectly well known that it was always my intention if the mother were obdurate in her sin to intrust the child to the guardianship of that most excellent institution, the Sisters, which are my friends—the House of the Good Snepherd, of this city. At the close of the argument I stated to the mother that I had great sympathy for her, but that my duty would oblige me to deprive her of her child unless she would promise to try to reform. Her restinuony has been so truthful, even when it bore against horself, that I felt I would be justified in relying on her bromise, and my heart was so touched by her distress at the idea of parting from her child that I could without absolutely violating my duty. She

said that she only hesitated to give the promisejbecause she feared circumstances, which sue mentioned, and it is not necessary for me to expose, might prevent her keeping it. I ofered such argiments against the difficulties she suggested as I thought proper, and then adjourned the case to the subsequent Monday afternoon to enable her to consider the matter, and directing that the child should be then produced. Early on Monday morning, by her senior counsel, Mrs. McGraw had informed him that she had determined to comply with my advice, and that she would strenuously endeavor to reform, and i relicitated myself that by a mild and gentle course in the performance of my official duty towards an erring woman the best results would probably ensue, and one who seemed every way qualified to adorn respectable society likely to be restored to its circle. Both the counsel and I were deceived. It was a misfortune, but not our fault. The mother and the guardian failed to attend on Monday afternoon, and, thinking that possibly some mistake had occurred as to the time, I adjourned the proceedings to the next day, when it transpired that they had taken the child and field from out the jurisdiction of the courf. I do not mean to compent, gentlemen; I merely give you the narrative. This act of the guardian and the mother was a high misdemeanor, and one which strikes at the very foundation of the administration of law and the preservation of order. If the mandates of the court can thus be successfully evaded none—in whatever sphere of life, so that all are equally interested—can hope to be secured either in their persons or their property. It is for you, gettlemen, to their property. It is for you, gettlemen, to their property. It is for you, gettlemen, to his own the strated to say that from the moment that their property. It is not necessary that they should submit to the law and then the law may weely and safety be mercutally administered to them. I have not hestituted to say that from the moment that their prevented the matt

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Important to the National Guard. Before Judge Ingraham.

Arlemus B. Johnson vs. Colonel Emmnos Clark, Commanding the Secenth Regiment.—This case, which has excited considerable discussion among which has excited considerable discussion among the National Guard, came up to-day upon an application to render permanent a preliminary injunction made by Judge Cierke restraining Colonel Clark from approving of the expulsion of the plaintif by the Fourth company of the Seventh regiment for absence from drill. Mr. George W. Wingate appeared for the motion and argued that the plaintif having been transferred into the Fifth company before the expulsion, and having since remained therein, could not be expelled by the Fourth; that the expulsion was void, not being in accordance with the company by laws; that it having been disapproved of by Colonel Clark and Adjutant General Marvin in occame res adjudicata, and that the new Adjutant General, whatever power he might have to paroon or mitigate any punishment imposed by his predecessor, had no power to review or question an exercise of judicial discretion on his part, and consequently could not in any way revive the sentence after it had been once disapproved of. He also contended that the power of a company to expel for absence from duty had been taken away by the recent amendments to the Milittia law and by general orders from Albany, the penalty now being not expulsion but retention after expiration of emistment; that the penalty imposed by law being a fine no company had a right to aid any further punishment to it, and noally, that membership in the National Guard was a "tranchise" and the courts had a right to enjoin any attempt to take it away.

hash, that membership in the National Guard was a "franchise" and the courts had a right to eajoin any attempt to take it away.

Mr. John Fowler, Jr., appeared for the defendant, and argued that the plaintiff had not been regularly transferred at the time of the expuision, and that the same was in strict accordance with the bylaws of the company; that the disapproval of the defendant had been only conditional and based upon certain orders from headquarters; and that upon their abrogation he was free to approve of the company action; that the whole affair was one entirely of military discretion, and that the courts had no jurisdiction to intervene in the matter.

The Court stated that the questions were novel and the law doubtful; that the expulsion having been for offences committed prior to any alleged transfer it was questionable whether the right to punish them by expulsion did not still continue. That he would, therefore, deny the motion, staying, however, all proceedings by the defendant, so as to enable the plaintiff to appeal to the General Term without prejudice to his rights.

George W. Wingate for motion; John Fowler, Jr., opposed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

General Butler in Court.

Beford Judge Redford.

Shortly after the opening of the court General B.
F. Butler, accompanied by Judge Barnard, paid a flying visit to the highest criminal court in the city. He exchanged a few words with Judge Bedford and Mr. Hutchings, but did not stay long enough to afford the City Judge an opportunity to assign him in defending any of the alleged criminals.

Adam Eisenheimer pleased guilty to an assant and battery, committed upon Caroline Schumann on the 20th of May, and was fined ten dollars, the compisionant having interceded in his behalf.

Patrick Chitord was tried upon a charge of picking the pocket of George Burchell and stealing a gold watch and chain on the night of the 5th maint while passing down the Third avenue. The witnesses for the prosecution naving failed to positively identify the prisoner, the jury gave him the benefit of the dount and rendered a vertice of more quity.

William Kelly, who was charged with being implicated in a burglary committed upon the premises of Johnston, Loder & Co., in Reade street, on the 15th inst., was also acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the indictment.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 14, 19, 20, 32, 37, 42. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 224, 209, 318, 109, 170, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 270.

CHAMBERS.—Nos. 23, 70, 82, 56, 172, 180, 183, 191, 109, 202, 209, 210, 230. Call 238.

MARINE COURT—THIAL TERM.—Nos. 2211, 3293, 3201, 3190, 3108, 3288, 3217, 3316, 3317, 3319, 3304, 3318, 3317, 3318, 3318, 3318, 3317, 3318, 33

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

other injuries, received by a fall on the sidewalk corner of West and Vesey streets. Ceroner Rollins was notified. Decrased was forty years of age and a native of Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATHS .- Henry Blesses, & German, fortynine years of age, yesterday morning died suddenly at his residence. No. 165 Crosby street. Coroner kollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body. James Schwitzer died suddenly at No. 68 East Fifty-third street yesterday atternoon. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The latest returns from the vote on lay delegations in the Methodist Episeopal Church, as received at the office of the Methodist up to last even-

For lay delegation 31,168
Against lay delegation 12,075
Majority for lay delegation 19,083
FATAL RUN OVER CASUALTY.—Warden Breunan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday notified Coroner Rollins that Christian Barsch, a German, forty-five Rollins that Christian Barsch, a German, forty-five years of age, who had been admitted to that institution from Schurman's brewery. Forty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues, suffering from injuries received by being run over by a brewer's wagon, besides which he was kicked in the face by one of the horses, had fracture of the spline, &c., had died from the effects of the injuries received. An inquest will be beld on the body.

Eighth Avenue railrand, who recently petitioned for

Eighth avenue railroad, who recently petitioned for an advance of their wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, are still waiting the reply from the directors. The four drivers who presented the petition were discharged from the employment of the company on Saturday last, and the men have now little hope of getting the advance. It is not likely that there will be a turn out, as was threatened, but should the men decide on that course of action, the 4th of July is named as the day on which they will suspend work.

ing at quite an early hour Patrick Richardson, who lived at 133 avenue C, entered one of the Beit Railroad cars, corner of avenue C and Eighth street, and on reaching the South ferry the conductor noticed that he made no effort to leave the car. On attempting to arouse Mr. Richardson he was found to be dead. The body was given in charge of an officer and taken to the First precinct station house, from which it was subsequently removed to the late residence of deceased, where Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and a native of Ireland. He had long been employed in the shipyard of ex-Mayor Westervelt. Deceased has left a widow, but no children. Death is believed to have resulted from apoplexy or disease of the heart.

SUDDEN DRATH IN FULTON STREET.-Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. David F. Allen, "starter," in the employ of the Bieecker Street and Fuiton Ferry Railroad Company, while in his box at Fution Ferry Rairoad Company, while in his box at the Fulion ferry, was taken suddenly ill and expired in a few moments atterwards. The remains were conveyed to the Beekman street police station, when Coroner Roilins was called. A permit was given for the removal of the remains to the late residence of deceased, No. 119 Charles street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased, who was about forty-five years of age and a native of Corliand county, N. Y., has left a widow and two daughters. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, had he not been stricken down so suddenly, would have attended a picnic of the Pyramid Lodge given yesterday afternoon at Bellevie Garden.

Presentation of Medals by James W. Gerard.—

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY JAMES W. GERARD. of Schools in the Fifth district, presented two silver medals to the two best scholars in Grammar School
No. 35, Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The
two iails selected by a two-thirds vote of their
schoolinates were Wm. S. Anderson and George S.
Robbins. In thus voting the boys know by
a sort of unfailing instinct who are the most
meritorious, and have never yet made a mistake in
their selections. Mr. Gerard, who has addressed
more boys and girls than any other man in America,
nade some very felicitious remarks, giving the
young men some excellent advice as to their future
conduct in the College of the City of New York.
Eighty-five boys were admitted to the college, and
to them in particular were his remarks addressed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF STEALING TEA.-Peter Brown, who was employed as deck hand on board the steamer Raritan, lying at pier No. 16 North river, was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a chest of tea of the value of forty dollars. The mate of the steamer testified that he saw the accused pass the sea over the vessel's side into a boat, and thereupon caused his arrest. The accused was fully committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

THE SIXTH WARD STABBING CASE.—John Sweeny, arrested on the 15th inst. on a charge of stabbing John Dugan in the breast, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, for examination, the complainant having in the meantime been confined in the hospital. Dugan made amidavit that he did not know who assaulted him, but as Sergeant McDonald arrested Sweeny in the act he therefore made complaint against him, as likewise did the bergeant. Dugan was committed in default of \$2,000 ball to answer.

The Excess Law in Sec. THE SIXTH WARD STARBING CASE .- John Sweeny,

THE EXCISE LAW IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD .-Officer Wilson, of the Seventeenth precinct, yesterday made a charge before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, of violating the Excise law against an Irishman named Peter Gilroy, who keeps a lager beer saloon in Twelfth street,
near First avenue. The officer stated that Gilroy
had been selling intoxicating beverages without paying license. Justice Mansheld reminded the officer
that a great many persons were in the habit of selling liquor without a license and keeping their saloons open in the Seventeenth ward. He had often
been surprised to see the number of places
open, and he had determined not to countenance
anything like persecution. The man Gilroy anything like persecution. The man Gilroy was an Irishman, and whatever was a man's nationality he would protect him. He believed that Gilroy's arrest was nothing but a piece of persecution, and it was his duty to protect any one persecuted. Officers were very anxious to arreat people nowadays. When he considered there was a genuine endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Excise law the matter would be different; but in this case there was evidently so much animus that he should dismiss the charge. Policemen had better turn their attention to the capture of burglars and thieves than carry on a system of persecution against men who were carrying on a legitimate business. Gilroy was, therefore, discharged.

THE DEATH OF MR. WETTERGREEN.

Cantion to Delinquent Jurors.

The case of Mr. Frederick Wettergreen, who died a few days ago at his boarding house, No. 219 Fifth street, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, as heretofore quite faily reported, was to have been investigated yesterday morning, at the City Hall, be-fore Coroner Keenan, but owing to the non-attendfore Coroner Keenan, but owing to the non-attendance of two of the jurors, according to previous arrangement, it was found necessary to adjourn the inquisition till ten o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. Attachments for the definquent jurors were promptly issued, and it is quite certain that, if alive and well, they will be in attendance at the next meeting. Coroner Keenan wishes it to be distinctly understood that hereafter he shall exercise his official power to the foil extent to compet the attendance of jurors called to ascertain the cause of death of persons dying by violence or from other causes. The Coroner has power to arrest and commit for contempt all jurors and witnesses who refuse to appear in obedience to his summons, and in future he intends to rigidity execute it, in order that the business of the office may be despatched with promptitude. The analysis of the stomach and contents of Mr. Wettergreen has been completed by Professor Chandler, chemist to the Board of Health, and resulted in finding therein cyonice of potassium, but in what quantities he will testify under oath during the further investigation of the matter.

THE STARBING OF FRANK BUNKER.

His Death from the Injuries. At ten minutes past three o'clock yesterday after-noon Frank Bunker, the saloon keeper, late of 65 West Houston street, who was stabbed with a knife in the hands of the alleged ex-convict, John Hastin the hands of the alleged ex-convict, John Hastings, died at his residence from the injuries received. The ante-moriem statement of Bunker and other facts connected with the occurrence were fully published in last Saturday's Herald. As jet Captain Mills, of the Eighth precinct, and the officers of his force, have been unable to arrest Hastings, who inade his escape immediately after inflicting the fatal wound. The fact of Bunker's death was reported at the Coroner's office and the matter will receive prompt attention. Coroner Flynn and his deputy, who took the ante-mortom statement, are said to be absent from the city, and if that be the case some other Coroner will be called to hold the inquest.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudinut's pharmacy, Herald building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1808. 1809

QUARANTINE.

The Fever Ships in the Lower Bay-The Well Persone Put on the Frolic-Bad Times Ahend. That ordinarily busy place called Quarantine is

rather quiet just now, at least so state the authori-nes who have all to say and do about everything that occurs within the limits of the Health Officer's jurisdiction. Since the arrival of the Saratoga and a fever on board, there have been no new additions to the actually quarantined vessels. With a single exception—that of a seaman—all the patients on board the Saratoga are doing well and are believed to be on the highway to a speedy recovery. No new cases have broken out either on the Saratoga or the Frolic, to which those who had not been infected with short time after their arrival at this port. The quar antine authorities do not state exactly when the well persons will be allowed to leave the Frolic, aithough antine authorities do not state exactly when the well persons will be allowed to leave the Frolic, although why they should be confined to the old hulk just because they happened to belong to an infected vessel having never been infected with the fever themselves is a rather tickins aniltary question which only the doctors can decide. It may be that there would have been a certain amount of danger to the health of the city had the well persons immediately upon their arrival been permitted to leave the Sarztoga and scatter themselves at will about town. Several days and nights, however, have elapsed since those who were unfortunate enough to be on the "well list" were removed from their infected ship, and that they underwent all the usual fumigating and distincting processes prescribed by quarantine regulations for the special benefit and delight of everybody who happens to come over the seas in a ship with an infectious or contagious disease on board, every one who has read the newspapers must be well awaire. Quarantine is daily visited by the mothers and brothers and sisters of the boys who are confused on the Frolic, and who endeavor, by every persuasive power they can think of to induce the authorities to adopt a different policy toward the unfortunate fellows on the Frolic. Their plendings, however, are of no avail, and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, the Frolic will hold its prisoners for some time to come, the Health officer oeleving that he is doing the very best thing that can be done under the circumstances.

Although there are not now any other vessels.

best thing that can be done under the circumstances.

Although there are not now any other vessels beside the Saratoga at Quarantine with a malignant disease on board, the authorities state that they fear next month and the month following it whi give them more to do than they will be able to attend to. They say that the reports they receive from every quarter of Cuba and the Indies inneate that the cholera and "yellow jack" will arrive at this port, not in one vessel only, but in very many of the vessels that will arrive from the infected ports. Letters from the United States consuls at various quarters in the warmer climes, go to show that these reports are not by any means mere tidle takes gotten up to frighten old women and ny-pochondriacs of all sorts, but are true in every respect. Under the circumstances the utmost vigitance will be required to keep the city free from the tread of the expected but decidedly unwelcome visitors, and it is to be hoped that when they do come, if they come at all, every effort will be made that is possible to be made to keep them out of the city.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Roard met at two P. M., vesterday, the Presi dent in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of the Board stating that the Common Council were em-powered by section 176 of the laws of 1813 to widen West street and such other streets as they might deem proper. Adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALBERMEN. The McVenny and Culkin Contested Election

Case. The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President,

Mr. Monaghan, presiding. Mr. Monagnan, presiding.

The chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the claim of James E. McVeany to a seat in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, from the Ninth district, now represented by Peter Culkin, re-Ninth district, now represented by Peter Culkin, reported that appearance was made on behalf of the claimant, James E. McVeany, by counsel, at a regularly appointed meeting of the committee, heid in the chamber of the Board, room 18 City Hall, on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1869, whereof notice was given personally to the said McVeany; that they were also attended by the sitting member, Peter Culkin, and having heard such papers, allegations and proofs as were offered personally on behalf of said McVeany and said Culkin, the committee are of the opinion that the claim of the said James E. McVeany to the seat now held by Peter Culkin should be disallowed; that the said Feter Culkin has been duly elected and has been duly returned to this Board from the Ninth Assembly district, and possesses all the necessary qualifications for such member, and there is no reason to disturb him in his seaf, and in accordance with the foregoing conclusions the foliowing resolution is recommended for adoption:—

Resolved, That the claim of James E. McVeany to represent the Ninth Assembly district in the Board in place of

Resolved, That the claim of James E. McVeany to re-present the Ninth Assembly district in this Board in place of Peter Gulkin is hereby disallowed and rejected, and the said Peter Culkin adjuged to Be the member of this Board from the Ninth Assembly district for the current year.

the Ninth Assembly district for the current year.

Assistant Aiderman Cregier presented a brief mimority report in which he recommended the Board to submit to the action and authority of the Supreme Court in respect to the contest between McVeany and Culkin.

A vote was taken on the minority report, which was rejected by a vote of 16 to 3. The majority report was then adopted.

The Board concurred with the other branch of the Common Council in the passage of resolutions eulogistic of the late Henry J. Raymend.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Returns of Car, Stage, Gas, Amusement and

The following are the re &c., made by the above enumerated companies STAGES. Name of Line. Gross Re
Fifth Avenue...
Madison Avenue Broadway, Eight Street and Greenpoint.
Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street.
Night Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

| Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street | 22,511 |
|---|-----------|
| Broadway and Second Street | 3,513 |
| Dodd's Express | 8,292 |
| Total | \$97,755 |
| Second Avenue Railroad | \$45.986 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 126 605 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 62,161 |
| Beyenth Avenue Railroad | 64,202 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 70,300 |
| North Avenue Pallroad | 9,365 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | - 53,454 |
| Forty-second Street Railroad | 33, 255 |
| Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad | 30,200 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. and B. Railroad | |
| Dry Dock, E. B. and B. Railroad | 65,591 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 192,094 |
| Total | \$751,470 |
| AMUSEMENTS. | 100000000 |
| Places. | |
| Wallack's | \$31,657 |
| French theatre (six nights) | |
| Grand Opera | 10,660 |
| Waverley | 13,000 |
| Olympic | 28,818 |
| Academy of Music | 6,329 |
| Bryants' (twenty days) | 5,250 |
| Tanimany | 18,237 |
| Wood's Museum | 14,283 |
| | |
| New York Circus | 22,770 |
| | 12,834 |
| Niblo's | 23,096 |
| Stadt theatre | 6,109 |
| Tony Pastor's | 7,789 |
| San Francisco Minstreis | 6,400 |
| Bowery | 8,705 |
| Total | |
| Total | 444,027 |
| Companies. Cub | ic Fret. |
| Manhattan 81 New York Gasinght Company 37 | 010 507 |
| Very Verk Cashaht Company | 012,007 |
| New Tork Gasagas Company | 010,809 |
| mariem | 010,400 |
| Metropolitan 22 | 827,592 |

Company. Gross Receipts.

New York and Brooklyn (Grand street)......\$61,304

Company.

New York and Brooklyn (Grand street).....\$61,304

A HAUNTED HOUSE IN EDSTON.—Considerable excitement has been caused at the South End by the discovery of a house, located in Springfield street, near Shawmut avenue, which appears to be oewitched by spirits, or something ease, the elucidation of which mystery is yet to be made. The apparent facts are simply these:—For several days past there have been periods of time when the bells in the house tien in number) have induged in a jubilec, setting up a furious tintinabulation, sometimes singly, often by duet, trio or quariet, and again in full concert, without any known cause. The residents and many others curiously molined have listened to this strange clangor, and witnessed the operation of the wires in nutte wonder. Many persons aver that unaccountable and supernatural noises accompany the phenomenon, while others tell with "outed breath" of spectres that have been seen flitting around the premises. It is even stated that, though the wires have been detached from the belis, the ringing continues as ever, participated in by the wires the same as when connected. Strong men have endeavored to control the motions of these wires when in oberation, with unavailing effect. The excitement in the lumediate neighborhood is intense, more especially as the house is contiguous to a grammar school, where scholars and teachers are speculating, to the detriment of their singles, upon the vicibility to keep the crows which occasionally gather in proper subjection.

Button Post, June 28.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

An English Bark and the Steamer Bristo ling-Sinking of the Bark, but Rescue

of Her Crew. Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamer Bristol, of the Bristol line of steamers, was about eight miles east of the Stratford lightship there being a dense fog at the time, she collided with ships. The bark sank in ten minutes, but all the

Sound at the time of the collision. The bark was standing to the southward and the wind east-northeast. The course of the steamer was weet half south. Upon the steamer all the lights usually displayed were up, as also on the bark; but these were of little avail, owing to the lensity of the fog. At this time the steamer was blowing her whistle three and four times a minute, but the sailing vessel was neglectful in giving alarm. density of the fog. At this time the steamer was blowing her whatle three and four times a minute, but the sailing vessel was neglectful in giving alarm, she having blown her horn but once, ten minutes previous to the catastrophe. In the pilot house of she steamer were Captain Brayton and the two pilots. The bark when first seen, was about a length of the steamer away. The signal was at once given to reverse the steamer's engine, which was done, but too late to prevent the accident. The immense bow of the monster steamer struck the bark amidships, on her port side. Of course intense excitement followed the collision. Screams were heard on board the sailing vessel, and the natural supposition was that the collision could not be otherwise than attended with fatal results. The jar of the collision awakened nearly all the passengers on the steamer, causing no small amount of consternation, particularly among the ladies. Captain Brayton at once took measures to rescue the grew of the bark, and it was well he did so, for in a very few moments she rolled over on her side and sank. On the bark were twelve men and the captain's wife, all of whom were rescued, together with nearly all their personal effects.

The bark George S. Brown was an English vesset and owned at Tarmouth, Nova Scolia. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and was 500 tons. She was built six years ago and crew were brought to this city on the hark.

THE KELLY HOMICIDE IN RICHMOND.

Dying Declaration of the Murdered Man-Murderer Ordered to be Tried by a Military of War and Ante-War History-A Pet of Jeff Davis the Marderer of Kelly-Dennis

RICHMOND, June 26, 1869.

Second only to the excitement and feeling pro-November is that now occasioned by the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of James Kelly, full particulars of which were published in the Herald yesterday. Captain Dennis Callahan, of the police, his murderer, was one of Kelly's most inveterate and determined enemies, and rumor goes far enough to say that he had sworn to do the terrible deed perpetrated on Thursday evening. Keily, it will be remembered, while acting in the capacity of a conservative challenger at the Registration Board held in the Mayor's court room

a conservative challenger at the Registration Board held in the Mayor's court room became involved in a discussion relative to the arrest of another white man, and Caliahan, setzing upon this as a pretext, ordered him to be at once arrested. He was caught hold of by four policemen, whom he violently resisted, and white held fast upon the ground by three of them, was shot through the abdomen by Caliahan, and afterwards through the shoulder. Kelly then obtained a pistol and returned the fire, wounding a policeman. The murder was cold, calculated and deliberate in the most atrocious degree; and because the victim did not instantly die, his murderer was allowed to go at large, balled to appear in the nominal sum of \$500. Keily was taken to the house of a friend, from whence, after suffering the most intense agony, he was removed to his room in the St. Charles Hotely esterday evening. Here he became worse each moment, and towards early morning the retching and passing of blood became so frequent, and his fiesh becoming cold and clammy, a priest was sent for to administer him the last rites of the Catholic Church. Throughout these trying moments the deceased maintained his composure, and spoke freely and almost cheerfully to a few friends who were admitted to his room. He related many circumstances of a trivial nature, and but that the film of death was seen gradually stealing over his eyes, resulting from the mortafication of his wound through the stomach, few would believe he was about to "roll off his last mortal coil." At two P. M., his friends, seeing that there was no hope. M., his friends, seeing that there was no hope. Promptly sent for a notary public, to whom, when he arrived, Kelly made the following dying deciaration, to which he also subscribed:—

DECLABATION.

**The dying declaration of his before me,

Jackson's office. When he shot me be remarked, "I've got you you son of a be-h." I never heard him asy anything like that before. After I had been shot I went into the police court, the station house. I got a obstol from a friend and shot twice, once at Cadahan and once at McCarthy, when he came to me with ais gun.

Shortly after the above was made the dying man continued to sink rapidly, and at twenty minutes past three o'clock A. M. his soul left its earthly tenement and winged its flight to another world. Up to the last moment the deceased was not only conscious but rational in an extraordinary degree, answering questions sensibily to the very latest instant of his existence.

This morning the announcement of his death created great excitement, and as soon as it appeared

ment and winged its flight to another world. Up to
the inst moment the deceased was not only conscious
but rational in an extraorolinary degree, answering
questions sensibly to the very latest instant of his
existence.

This morning the aunouncement of his death created great excitement, and as soon as it appeared
on the bulletins at the newspaper offices crowds
thronged to read the sad news, which appeared to
cast a gloom over a large portion. All day the tragic
occurrence was the subject of conversation, and the
feeling against the morelery scemed to be strong
and indignam. About the A. M. the murderer was
rearrested and confined by order of the Mayor, and
upon properly attested warrants two other poincemen were also arrorted and held as accessories to the
murder. Later in the day, however, the matter was
brought to the nother of General Cauby, who ordevest that all inquests be life upon the body of the
deceased at an inquest be life upon the body of the
deceased at the case, then bearing of the altery
commissioner for the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner for the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then hearing of the altery
commissioner to the city, then
commissioner to the city, then
alternation of the commenced;
by a the property of the commenced to the commenced
to say. At three P. M., after much difficity, owing
to the commenced the say that the city of the
commissioner to the city of the co

NEW ZEALAND.

regress of the War-Gleemy Condition of the Middle Island-More Massacres of Whites-Horrible Murder of Eleves Friendly Natives by Te Kooti-The Bodies Enten by the Han Hans-The Governneut Offering Money for the Honda

WELLINGTON, April 19, 1869 The war is still dragging its slow length along and there is unfortunately but a slight prospect of and there is unfortunately but a shight prospect of its being speedily terminated. Affairs at the end of each month remain in the same chronic state of con-fusion and uncertainty, and the colony is all the time being plunged deeper and deeper into debt, while its settlers are con-stantly emigrating to more peaceful por-tions of Australasia. What the end will be is not difficult to predict. Unless the government as once shows signs of activity and intelligence the Middle Island will relapse into its primitive state of barbarism, while the entire colony will sink into inancial bankruptey. On the east coast Te Kooti, completely recovered from his wounds, has again struck terror into the colonial heart. Having thoroughly reorganized his force he came to Whakarae and persuaded Rakuraku, a friendly chief, and his followers, who were holding the place for the government and had only recently received a fresh supply of arms and ammunition, to betray their trust and join him. The next news heard of him was that he had mur-

news heard of him was that he had murdered a poor surveyor named Pitcairn on the island of Ohlevar He seems then to have moved with 200 men to Ranporoa pa, held by a chief named Hohaia. He advanced under a white flag, and until he came very near the pa he and his men were taken by the garrison for Arawas. As soon as the mistake was found out, however, a volley was fired into the treacherous assailants and some twelve or fifteen were killed. Te Kooti ther retired to the cover of a large house, some thirty yards outside the pa, and remained there busieging the place for three days. The attack having been totally unexpected the garrison had no supply of water and suffered dreadfully from thirst, their to tures being no doubt greatly aggravated by the sight of the beautiful river which flowed only 160 yards beyond the pa down the valley, but access to which was of course shut off by the attacking Hau Haus. To such a pass were the de fenders at last reduced that they had to clean out their pieces with urine, instead of water. of Te Kooti, however, luckily soon became exhausted and he asked for a parley, and offered to retire on condition that Hohaia and his trine remained neutral in the contest which he stated he

retire on condition that Hohaia and his tribe remained neutral in the contest which he stated he intended to begin with the Arawas. This proposition was refused, and Hohaia managed to escape with his people to Matala, suffering but slightly from the few mounted men in Te Kooti's force. Fortunately there happened to be plenty of horses in the pa; if there had not been, the whole garrison would doubtless have been massacred. The firing was kept up all through the three days' slege, and Te Kooti's loss is known to have been over lifty, while only thirteen of the defenders were killed.

The Kooti, having stayed a few days at Radparoa, took up a position in the Whakatane river, only some thousand yards from the pass between the hill and the river, occupied by Major Mair and a large force of friendlies and whites. Just about this time a small party of Hau Hans attacked the house of a Frenceman named Johany Guerin, on the Ohiwa river, and murdered all its immates, consisting of Johany, three hired men, two women and two children. At Whakatane there was a good deal of skirmishing and slight losses were sustained on both sides, but Te Kooti did not venture a general atrack and Major Mair was too weak to take the initiative. Every morning, however, the whites were treated with a full view of the rebei chief, who rode about in front of his lines, attired in a red shirt, dark pantaloms and high boots, and with no less than four revolvers in his beit. The discipline of his force seemed very good. While his men were firing at Major Mair's position mounted orderies were galloping about in all directions saluting Te Kooti and receiving his orders in the usual military fashion. The natives are not slow at any rate to make progress in the art of warfare; they are adopting the minitary ideas of the whites, and while they carry on their operations with the skill of a civilized people they still display unchanged the ferocity and the brutal inhumanity of savages. Just imagine what we have now one to. We have in arms against us a fo

feasts upon the choicest parts of the stain and the captured.

Te Kooti, then, again moved off, pursued by Major Mair, who seems at last to have come to the coucling that he might do something if he tried. It is supposed the rebet chief is endeavoring to join his force to that of the prophet Kereopa, who is somewhere or other in the interior, nobody exactly knows where, with a considerable band of warriors. Kereopa, it may be mefuloned, is the Maori who so distinguished himself in 1867 by tearing out the eyes of poor Volkner, the missionary, from their sockets and swallowing them. Tanra unsafe that the women and conveyed to Auckiand. According the season of the east coast as far as the Eintended on the strength of this all the settlements in defail.

Meanwhite, whatever may be he has aforded us a new excimurdering eleven Arawas who iment at Nga te Manawa. The surprised, Killed, cut into pleces own cooking vessels. Some of

murdering eleven Araw ment at Nga te Manaw surprised, killed, cut in surprised, killed, cut into pieces own cooking vessels. Some oi horrible massacre are too revo One of the worst features of the number of government rides which had been stored at the n fallen into the hands of the enen On the west coast the opera comparativery little interest.

fallen into the hands of the eneu

On the west coast the opera
comparatively little interest,
again slipped away from Colonel
once more roaming at large abou
knowing exactly where he is. Ti
now, as a last resource, adopted
of palying so much a head for rebels. A reward of
£1,000 is offered for the head of Thto Koward, £15
for the heads of any of his chiefs, and £5 for those of
any rebei Maoris. Three chiefs have aircady been
kliled by a party of whites and the stipulated
amount paul for their heads. Whether the new plan
will have any very great effect remains to be seen;
great things are expected to result from it. A oand
of white rangers, something like Captain Mayne
Reid's party of scaip hunters, is aircady being organized, and a number of settlers are joining it as a
likely speculation.

The king in the interior does not seem yet to have
quite made up his mind to go to war with the whites,
but the attitude of the friendly natives is so uncertain that at a large public meeting at Hamilton
resolutions were passed calling upon the government to rely in inture entirely upon whites.

It has just been discovered that several small
schooners, owned by whites, are engaged in singly
gling arms to Te Koott and Tho Kowaru. The government has announced that any persons detected
in any such traitorous act will be hung as accomplices of the rebels.

MURDER TRIAL IN INDIANA.

Conviction of James M. Wiley for Killing

Conviction of James M. Wiley for Killing Joseph Woodard.

[Greensburg, Ind. (June 24), correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

The case of the State of Indiana vs. James M. Wiley for the murder of Joseph Woodard, has been on trial in our city for the past week, before Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court of Marion county. The indictment sets forth that James M. Wiley murdered Joseph Woodard at Milford, in Decatur county, on the might of the 19th of October, 1888. Woodard had been in attendance during that evening on a ratification meeting heid in Milford. About nine o'clock he, with his children, started for home by the nearest and usual route. When opposite the grocery of Wiley a man by the name of Etchison met Woodard and wanted to know who threw a certain trippentine ball over a fence not far dissent, and proposed to whip the man who said he did it. Woodard declared he would not fight. Several persons gathered around. While this was progressing Wiley came out of his grocery door in his shirt sleeves, with a butcher knile in his right hand and his arms folied, bringing the knile down by and partly under the arm. He crossed the street to where Woodard and others were standing. The evidence shows that Woodard said to Wiley, "What have you, a knile or a pistol?" and immediately stepded back one or two steps. Wiley then grasped the throat of Woodard with his left hand, and in a moment cut him with a long butcher knile inflicting a mortal wound in the left side ten inches long, and terming the lower part of the left lung and the heart. The wounded man in his death agony grasped Wiley and hurred him to the ground and fell on him. In a moment wiley turned Woodard and came on top and continued to stab his victim about the throat and breast. In a minute Wiley was kneen off from Woodard, and the victim was dead. The murderer then wasked deliberately back to his grocery, where he was soon after arrested by the officers.

There were indicted with Wiley as particeps crimins Hiram Alley, who had his trial last week, and was s

THE NEW ORLEANS TOBACCO TRADE.—As a striking evidence of the return of the tobacco trade to New Orleans, we may cite the recent cargo of ver 1,000 hogsheads, brought by the Robert E. 1-c. and the arrival yesterday morning of the Rich-ond with no less than 1,215 hogsheads. All the vestern boats are bringing on their regular trips — proportionate quantity of the staple; thus given an impetus to the market and creating sore animation in this special line of business.—And Orleans Commercial Bulletin. June 24.